WEST BONNER WATER DISTRICT #1 (PWSNO 1090151)
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT

December 10, 2001

State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality

Executive Summary

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the designated assessment area, sensitivity factors associated with the wells, and aquifer characteristics.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for West Bonner Water District #1*, describes the public drinking water system, the boundaries of the zones of water contribution, and the associated potential contaminant sources located within these boundaries. This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

West Bonner Water District #1 drinking water quality is currently most threatened by bacterial contamination. Nitrates have been detected in water samples from the springs at increasing concentrations since the early 1980s, though still well below the Maximum Contaminant Level.

Water is supplied by three springs at the base of a small watershed on the south side of the Pend Oreille River. The recharge zone for the springs is in a rural residential area. A susceptibility analysis conducted by DEQ October 23, 2000, ranked the springs highly susceptible to microbial contamination based on water testing results. Vulnerability to organic chemical, volatile organic chemical and inorganic chemical contamination is moderate. Hydrologic factors and system construction details added the most points to the final ranking. Potential contaminant sources near the spring were weighted more heavily in the scoring than sites further away.

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a "pristine" area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

An effective source water protection program is tailored to the particular local source water protection area. A community with a fully developed source water protection program will incorporate many strategies. For West Bonner Water District #1, source water protection activities should focus first on maintenance of the spring collection boxes and the fenced area immediately around the springs to keep wildlife, livestock and any hazardous materials away from the springs. The next priority should be to continue working with private landowners and public agencies to regulate land use in zones contributing water to the springs. Public education and source water protection activities involving members of the community should be included in the program. Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, source water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. Source water protection activities related to agriculture should be coordinated with the Idaho Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Commission, the local Soil Conservation District, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR WEST BONNER WATER DISTRICT #1

Section 1. Introduction - Basis for Assessment

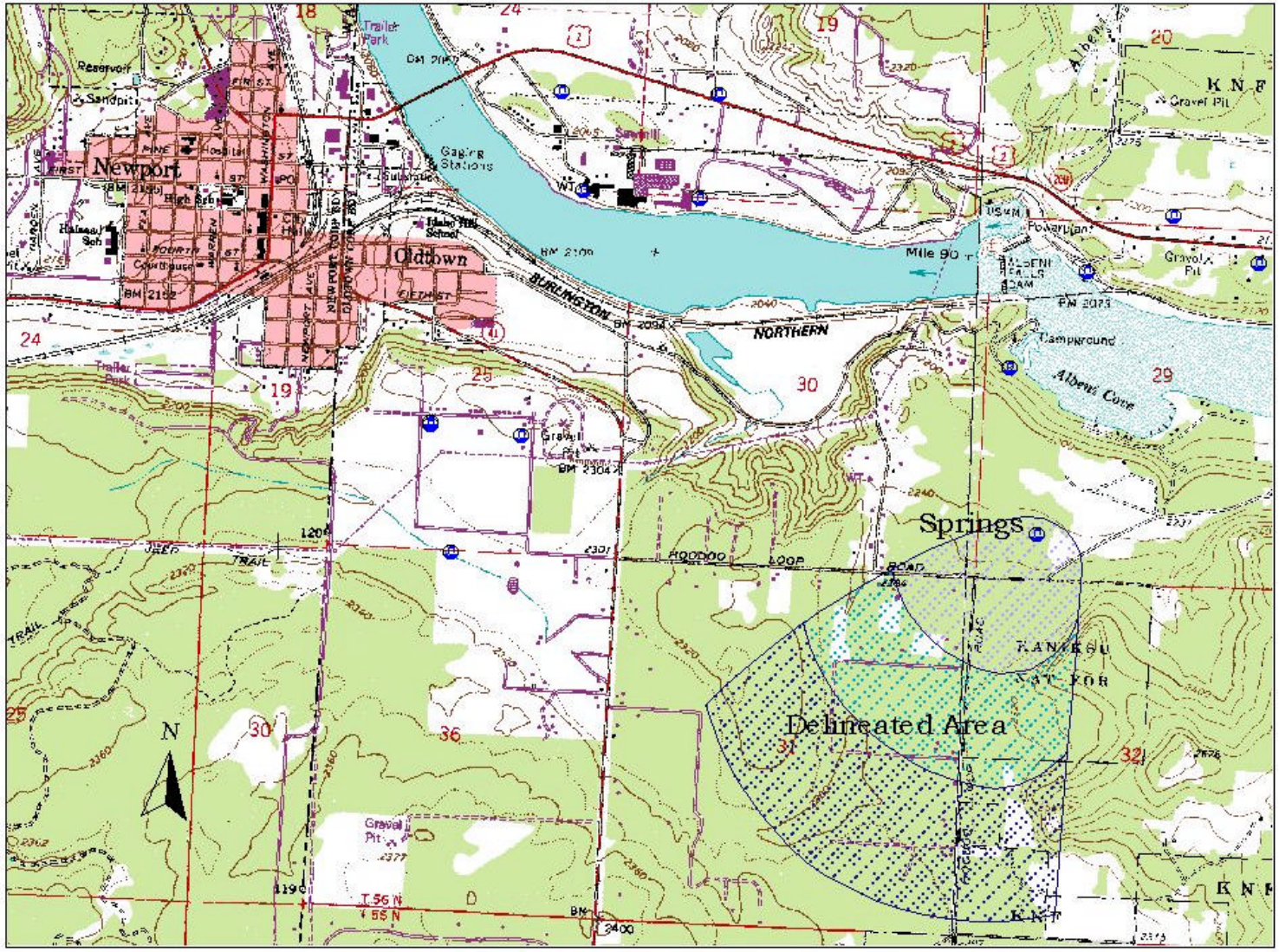
The following sections contain information necessary to understand how and why this assessment was conducted. **It is important to review this information to understand what the ranking of this source means.** A map showing the delineated source water assessment area and the inventory of significant potential sources of contamination identified within that area are attached. The list of significant potential contaminant source categories and their rankings, used to develop this assessment, is also attached.

Level of Accuracy and Purpose of the Assessment

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess the over 2,900 public drinking water sources in Idaho for their relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the delineated assessment area, sensitivity factors associated with the wells, and aquifer characteristics. All assessments must be completed by May of 2003. The resources and time available to accomplish assessments are limited. Therefore, an in-depth, site-specific investigation to identify each significant potential source of contamination for every public water system is not possible. **This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. The results should <u>not be</u> used as an absolute measure of risk and they should <u>not be</u> used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The ultimate goal of this assessment is to provide data to local communities to develop a protection strategy for their drinking water supply system. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) recognizes that pollution prevention activities generally require less time and money to implement than treating a public water supply system once it has been contaminated. DEQ encourages communities to balance resource protection with economic growth and development. The decision as to the amount and types of information necessary to develop a source water protection program should be determined by the local community based on its own needs and limitations. Wellhead or source water protection is one facet of a comprehensive growth plan, and it can complement ongoing local planning efforts.

Figure 1. Geographic Location of West Bonner Water District #1.



Section 2. Conducting the Assessment

General Description of the Source Water Quality

West Bonner Water District #1 serves a community of approximately 500 people, located in Oldtown, Idaho and part of Newport, Washington (Figure 1). The water systems for the two communities are interconnected with West Bonner Water District receiving some of its water from Newport city wells. The principal source for West Bonner Water District #1 is three springs at the base of a small watershed south of the Pend Oreille River. The primary water quality issue currently facing West Bonner Water District #1 is that of recurrent instances of bacterial contamination. Bacteria were present in 2 samples tested in 1993, 6 samples tested in 1994 and one in 1997. Bacteria were present in samples drawn in January, March, June and July 1998, in March 1999 and in August 2000. The spring water is disinfected by continuous chlorination.

Nitrate has been detected in concentrations ranging from 0.37 mg/l in 1981 to 0.861 mg/l in June 2000. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Nitrate is 10 mg/l. Radionuclides in concentrations below the MCL have been present in samples tested between 1980 and 1999.

Defining the Zones of Contribution - Delineation

The delineation process establishes the physical area around a water source that will become the focal point of the assessment. The process includes mapping the boundaries of the zone of contribution into time of travel zones indicating the number of years necessary for a particle of water to reach a well, or springs. The 536-acre source water protection delineation for West Bonner Water District #1 is a fan shaped area southwest of the springs (Figure 2). The delineation was mapped for the Water District in 1993 as part of a wellhead protection plan developed in cooperation with the City of Newport, DEQ and the Washington Department of Ecology. The two water systems are in the process of upgrading this plan.

Identifying Potential Sources of Contamination

A potential source of contamination is defined as any facility or activity that stores, uses, or produces, as a product or by-product, the contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act and has a sufficient likelihood of releasing such contaminants at levels that could pose a concern relative to drinking water sources. The goal of the inventory process is to locate and describe those facilities, land uses, and environmental conditions that are potential sources of ground water contamination. The locations of potential sources of contamination within the delineation areas were obtained by field surveys conducted by DEQ and from available databases.

West Bonner Water District #1 serves the city of Oldtown, Idaho and part of Newport, Washington. There are 236 connections on the system serving an estimated 500 people. The springs are situated about a mile southeast of Oldtown at the base of a small watershed on a bench above the Pend Oreille River. The recharge area for the springs is covered by privately owned rural residential land. The area immediately around the springs is fenced.

It is important to understand that a release may never occur from a potential source of contamination provided best management practices are used at the facility. Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal level, state level, or both to reduce the risk of release. Therefore, when a business, facility, or property is identified as a potential contaminant source, this should not be interpreted to mean that this business, facility, or property is in violation of any local, state, or federal environmental law or regulation. What it does mean is that the potential for contamination exists due to the nature of the business, industry, or operation. There are a number of methods that water systems can use to work cooperatively with potential sources of contamination, such as educational visits and inspections of stored materials. Many owners of such facilities may not even be aware that they are located near a public water supply well.

Contaminant Source Inventory Process

A contaminant inventory of the study area conducted by DEQ involved identifying and documenting potential contaminant sources within the West Bonner Water District #1 Source Water Assessment Area through the use of computer databases and Geographic Information System maps developed by DEQ (Figure 2). The second, or enhanced, phase of the contaminant inventory involved contacting the operator to validate the sources identified in phase one and to add any additional potential sources in the area. This task was undertaken with the assistance of Sheila Gormley of West Bonner Water District #1.

A total of 28 potential contaminant sites are located within the delineated source water areas (Table 1). Most of the potential contaminant sources are located in the six and ten year time of travel zones. Potential contaminants located in the delineated source water areas for West Bonner Water District #1 include nitrates and microbials from residential septic systems, and volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals from petroleum storage tanks. There is a gravel pit in the 10-year time of travel zone. Fertilizer and pesticides used on agricultural lands in the delineated area are potential non-point sources of contamination (Figure 2). Table 1 lists the potential contaminants of concern, time of travel zones, and information source.

Figure 2 West Bonner Water District #1. Delineation Map and Contaminant Sources

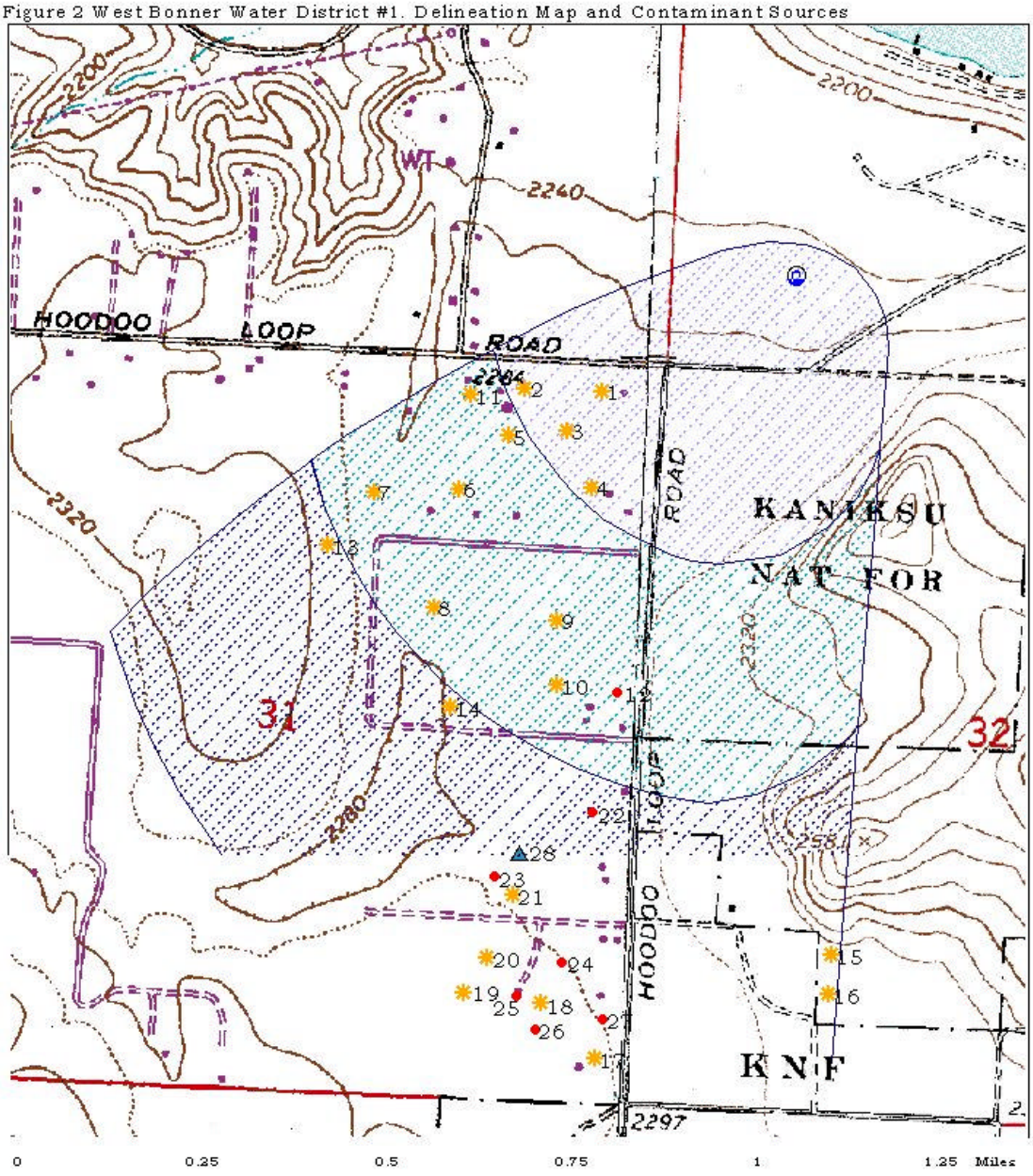


Table 1. West Bonner Water District #1 Potential Contaminant Inventory

MAPID	SITE DESCRIPTION	TOT ZONE:	POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
1	RESIDENTIAL SEPTIC	3 YR	MICROBIAL, NITRATE (IOC)	ENHANCED INVENTORY
2	RESIDENTIAL SEPTIC	3 YR	MICROBIAL, NITRATE (IOC)	ENHANCED INVENTORY
3	RESIDENTIAL SEPTIC	3 YR	MICROBIAL, NITRATE (IOC)	ENHANCED INVENTORY
4	RESIDENTIAL SEPTIC	3 YR	MICROBIAL, NITRATE (IOC)	ENHANCED INVENTORY
5	RESIDENTIAL SEPTIC	6 YR	MICROBIAL, NITRATE (IOC)	ENHANCED INVENTORY
6	RESIDENTIAL SEPTIC	6 YR	MICROBIAL, NITRATE (IOC)	ENHANCED INVENTORY
7	RESIDENTIAL SEPTIC	6 YR	MICROBIAL, NITRATE (IOC)	ENHANCED INVENTORY
8	RESIDENTIAL SEPTIC	6 YR	MICROBIAL, NITRATE (IOC)	ENHANCED INVENTORY
9	RESIDENTIAL SEPTIC	6 YR	MICROBIAL, NITRATE (IOC)	ENHANCED INVENTORY
10	RESIDENTIAL SEPTIC	6 YR	MICROBIAL, NITRATE (IOC)	ENHANCED INVENTORY
11	RESIDENTIAL SEPTIC	6 YR	MICROBIAL, NITRATE (IOC)	ENHANCED INVENTORY
12	ABOVE GROUND FUEL	6 YR	SOC, VOC	ENHANCED INVENTORY
13	RESIDENTIAL SEPTIC	10 YR	MICROBIAL, NITRATE (IOC)	ENHANCED INVENTORY
14	RESIDENTIAL SEPTIC	10 YR	MICROBIAL, NITRATE (IOC)	ENHANCED INVENTORY
15	RESIDENTIAL SEPTIC	10 YR	MICROBIAL, NITRATE (IOC)	ENHANCED INVENTORY
16	RESIDENTIAL SEPTIC	10 YR	MICROBIAL, NITRATE (IOC)	ENHANCED INVENTORY
17	RESIDENTIAL SEPTIC	10 YR	MICROBIAL, NITRATE (IOC)	ENHANCED INVENTORY
18	RESIDENTIAL SEPTIC	10 YR	MICROBIAL, NITRATE (IOC)	ENHANCED INVENTORY
19	RESIDENTIAL SEPTIC	10 YR	MICROBIAL, NITRATE (IOC)	ENHANCED INVENTORY
20	RESIDENTIAL SEPTIC	10 YR	MICROBIAL, NITRATE (IOC)	ENHANCED INVENTORY
21	RESIDENTIAL SEPTIC	10 YR	MICROBIAL, NITRATE (IOC)	ENHANCED INVENTORY
22	ABOVE GROUND FUEL	10 YR	SOC, VOC	ENHANCED INVENTORY
23	ABOVE GROUND FUEL	10 YR	SOC, VOC	ENHANCED INVENTORY
24	ABOVE GROUND FUEL	10 YR	SOC, VOC	ENHANCED INVENTORY
25	ABOVE GROUND FUEL	10 YR	SOC, VOC	ENHANCED INVENTORY
26	ABOVE GROUND FUEL	10 YR	SOC, VOC	ENHANCED INVENTORY
27	ABOVE GROUND FUEL	10 YR	SOC, VOC	ENHANCED INVENTORY
28	GRAVEL PIT	10 YR		ENHANCED INVENTORY

TOT = time of travel (in years) for a potential contaminant to reach the wellhead
IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

Section 3. Susceptibility Analyses

The susceptibility of the sources to contamination was ranked as high, moderate, or low risk according to the following considerations: hydrologic characteristics, physical integrity of the well, land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources. The susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. Therefore, a high susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for each well is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgement. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking.

Hydrologic Sensitivity

Hydrologic sensitivity for the springs is moderate. Soils in the delineation area for the springs are classified as poorly to moderately well drained. The drainage class relates to leachability of contaminants through the soil profile. Other hydrological sensitivity criteria used for assessing a ground water source did not apply because the source is not a well.

Well Construction/Intake Construction

Construction details directly affect the ability of the water collection structure to protect the aquifer from contaminants. Lower scores imply a system that can better protect the water. The West Bonner Water District #1 springs got a high construction score. A sanitary survey conducted in July 1998 indicated the need for installation of rubber gaskets around the hatches on all three spring collection boxes to keep insects and debris out of the water.

Potential Contaminant Source and Land Use

The springs were automatically ranked highly susceptible to microbial contamination because of the number of water samples that have shown the presence of total coliform bacteria. The potential contaminant/land use score for IOCs was in the moderate range. Potential sources of nitrates in the three-year time of travel zone added the most points to this portion of the analysis. SOC and VOC scores were low because the potential sources of these contaminants are located further from the springs.

Final Susceptibility Ranking

As mentioned above, the springs were automatically ranked highly susceptible to microbial contamination because of water sampling results. The final rankings for vulnerability IOC, SOC and VOC contamination were moderate. Hydrologic sensitivity and system construction scores added the most points to the final IOC, SOC and VOC susceptibility scores. The susceptibility analysis for all West Bonner Water District #1 is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of West Bonner Water District #1 Susceptibility Evaluation

Susceptibility Scores[1]										
Source	Hydrologic Sensitivity	Contaminant Inventory				System Construction	**Final Susceptibility Ranking**			
		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials
Springs	M	M	L	L	H*	H	M	M	M	H*

[1]H = High Susceptibility, M = Moderate Susceptibility, Low Susceptibility
IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical
[2]H* - Indicates source automatically scored as high susceptibility due to presence of a contaminant above the maximum contaminant level in the tested drinking water.

Susceptibility Summary

Recognizing the potential threat to its water supply from proposed land use changes near the springs, West Bonner Water District #1 has been working since the early 1990s to form a wellhead protection overlay zone. Among other measures, a study commissioned by the district recommended limiting the use and storage of large amounts of critical materials in the delineated zone; limiting the density of septic tanks; limiting landfills and sludge disposal.

Section 4. Options for Source Water Protection

The susceptibility assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what the susceptibility ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a "pristine" area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

An effective source water protection program is tailored to the particular local source water protection area. A community with a fully developed source water protection program will incorporate many strategies. For West Bonner Water District #1, source water protection activities should focus first on maintaining the fenced area immediately around the springs to keep wildlife, livestock and any agricultural chemicals away from the springs. Gaskets should be installed on the spring collection box hatches. The next priority should be to continue working with private land owners and public agencies to regulate land use in the 3, 6 and 10-year time of travel zones contributing water to the springs. Public education and source water protection activities such as household hazardous waste collection should also be included in the program. Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, wellhead protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. Source water protection activities related to agriculture should be coordinated with the Idaho Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Commission, the local Soil Conservation District, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Assistance

Public water suppliers and others may call the following DEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request assistance with developing and implementing a local protection plan. In addition, draft protection plans may be submitted to the DEQ office for preliminary review and comments.

Coeur d'Alene Regional DEQ Office	(208) 769-1422
State DEQ Office	(208) 373-0502

Website: http://www.deq.state.id.us

Water suppliers serving fewer than 10,000 persons may contact John Bokor, Idaho Rural Water Association, at 1-800-962-3257 for assistance with wellhead protection strategies.

References Cited

Great Lakes-Upper Mississippi River Board of State and Provincial Public Health and Environmental Managers, 1997. "Recommended Standards for Water Works."

Idaho Department of Agriculture, 1998. Unpublished Data.

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Idaho Department of Water Resources, 1993. Administrative Rules of the Idaho Water Resource Board: Well Construction Standards Rules. IDAPA 37.03.09.

Alt, David & Hyndman, Donald 1989, Roadside Geology of Idaho, Mountain Press Publishing Co., Missoula, MT

Bradbury, K.R., Muldoon, M.A., Zaporozec, A., and Levy, J., 1991, Delineation of Wellhead Protection Areas in Fractured Rocks: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, Ground-Water Protection Division, EPA 570/9-91-009, 144 p.

Barker, R.A., 1979, Computer Simulation and Geohydrology of a Basalt Aquifer System in the Pullman-Moscow Basin of Washington and Idaho, Washington Dept. of Ecology Water-Supply Bulletin 48, 119p.

Fetter, C.W., 1988, Applied Hydrogeology, Macmillian Publishing Co., New York, 592 p.

Attachment A
West Bonner Water District #1
Susceptibility Analysis
Worksheet

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis for West Bonner Water District #1 springs were determined using the following formulas:

1) VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.2)

2) 2) Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.35)

Final Susceptibility Scoring:

0 - 5 Low Susceptibility

6 - 12 Moderate Susceptibility

> 13 High Susceptibility

Ground Water Susceptibility Report 11/21/00 11:47:12 AM

Public Water System Name : **WEST BONNER WATER DIST 1** Source: **SPRINGS**

Public Water System Number : **1090151**

1. System Construction		SCORE			
Drill Date					
Driller Log Available	NO				
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES	0			
Well meets IDWR construction standards	NO	1			
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	NO	1			
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	NO	2			
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO	1			
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	YES	0			
Total System Construction Score		**5**			
2. Hydrologic Sensitivity					
Soils are poorly to moderately drained	YES	0			
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	YES	1			
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1			
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	NO	2			
Total Hydrologic Score		**4**			
		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbial
3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A		Score	Score	Score	Score
Land Use Zone 1A	RANGELD, WOODLAND, BASALT	0	0	0	0
Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES*
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B					
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	YES	4	0	0	4
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		8	0	0	8
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	YES	4	0	0	
4 Points Maximum		4	0	0	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	NO	0	0	0	0
Land use Zone 1B	Less Than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	0
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B		**12**	**0**	**0**	**8**
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II					
Contaminant Sources Present	YES	2	2	2	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	YES	1	1	1	
Land Use Zone II	Less than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	
Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II		**3**	**3**	**3**	**0**
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III					
Contaminant Source Present	YES	1	1	1	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	YES	1	1	1	
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of Zone	NO	0	0	0	
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III		**2**	**2**	**2**	**0**
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score		**17**	**5**	**5**	**8**
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score		**12**	**10**	**10**	**12**
5. Final Well Ranking		Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High*

* Automatically ranked highly susceptible to Microbial contamination based on water testing results

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as ASuperfund@ is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.